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(54) **METHOD FOR FABRICATING SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE**

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H01L 29/49 (2006.01)
H01L 29/66 (2006.01)

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CPC **H01L 29/4991** (2013.01); **H01L 21/28088** (2013.01); **H01L 29/4966** (2013.01); **H01L 29/66545** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC H01L 29/4991; H01L 29/66545; H01L 29/4966; H01L 21/28088
See application file for complete search history.

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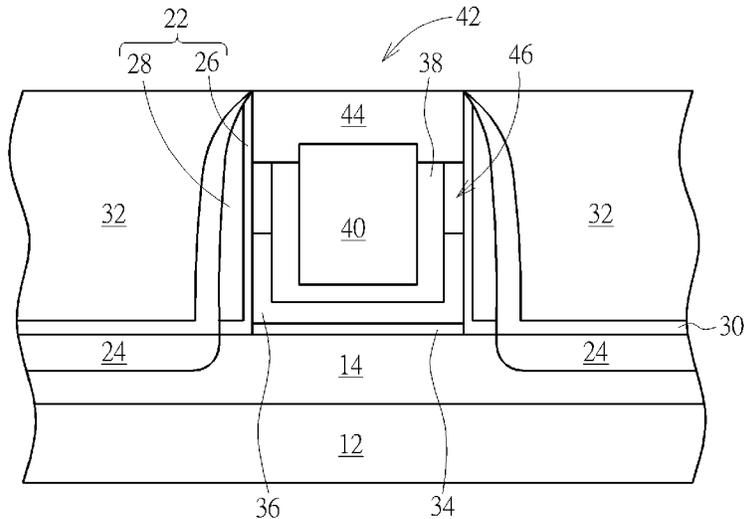
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method for fabricating semiconductor device includes the steps of first forming a metal gate on a substrate and a spacer around the metal gate, in which the metal gate comprises a high-k dielectric layer, a work function metal layer, and a low-resistance metal layer. Next, part of the high-k dielectric layer is removed to form an air gap between the work function metal layer and the spacer.

10 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



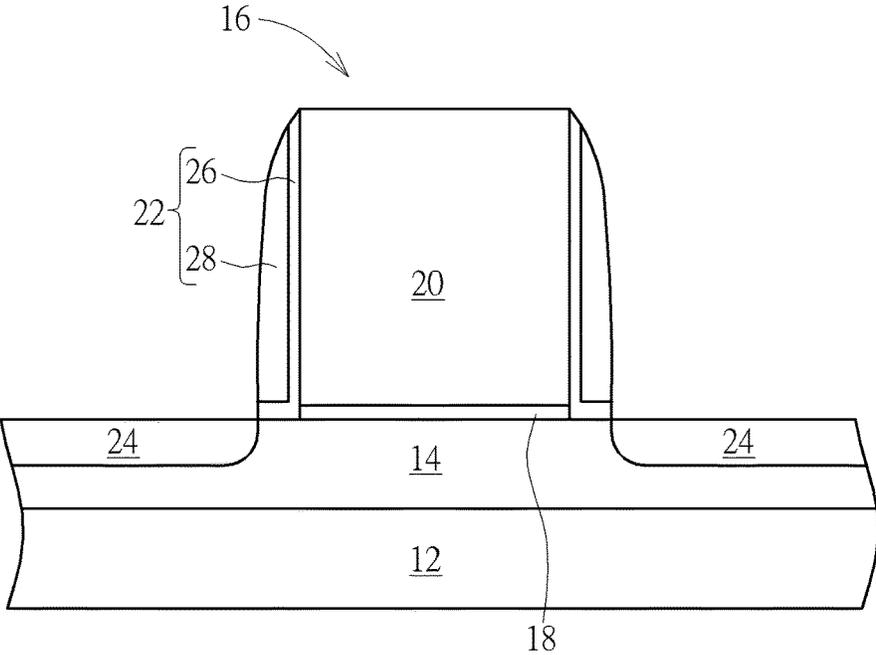


FIG. 1

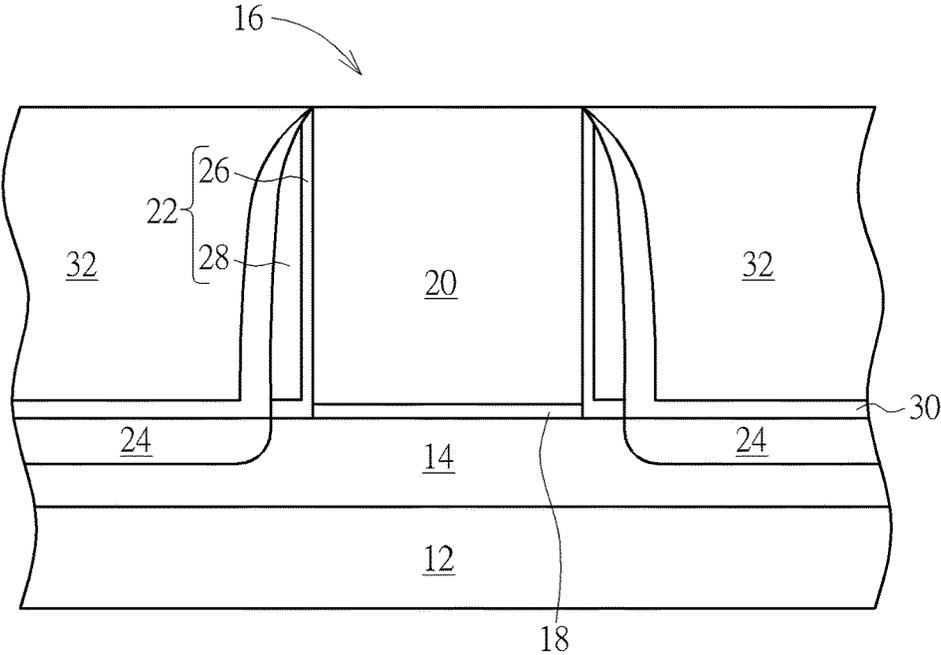


FIG. 2

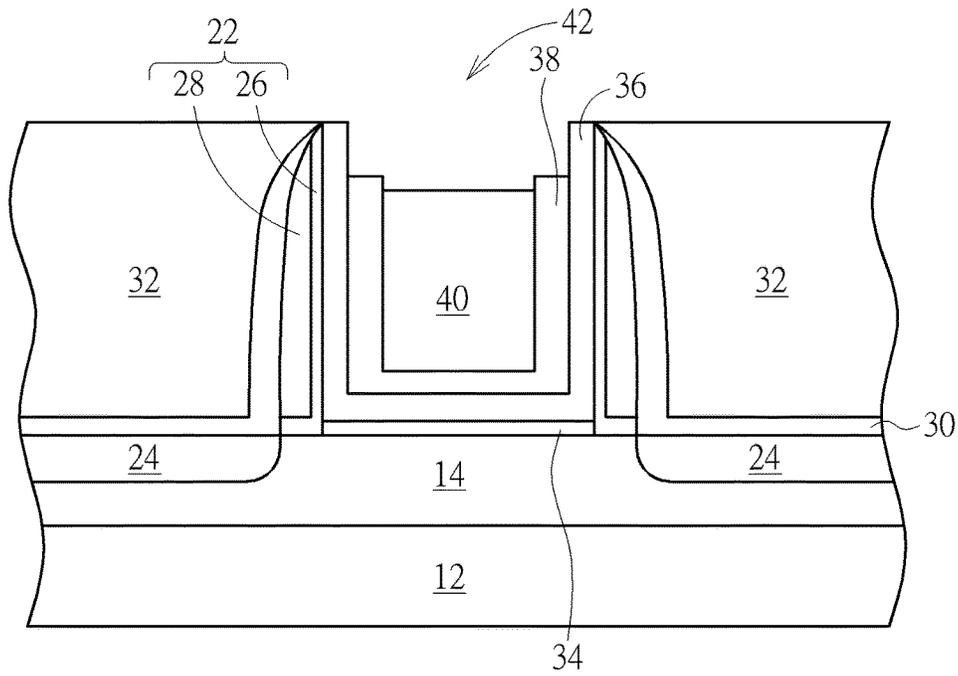


FIG. 5

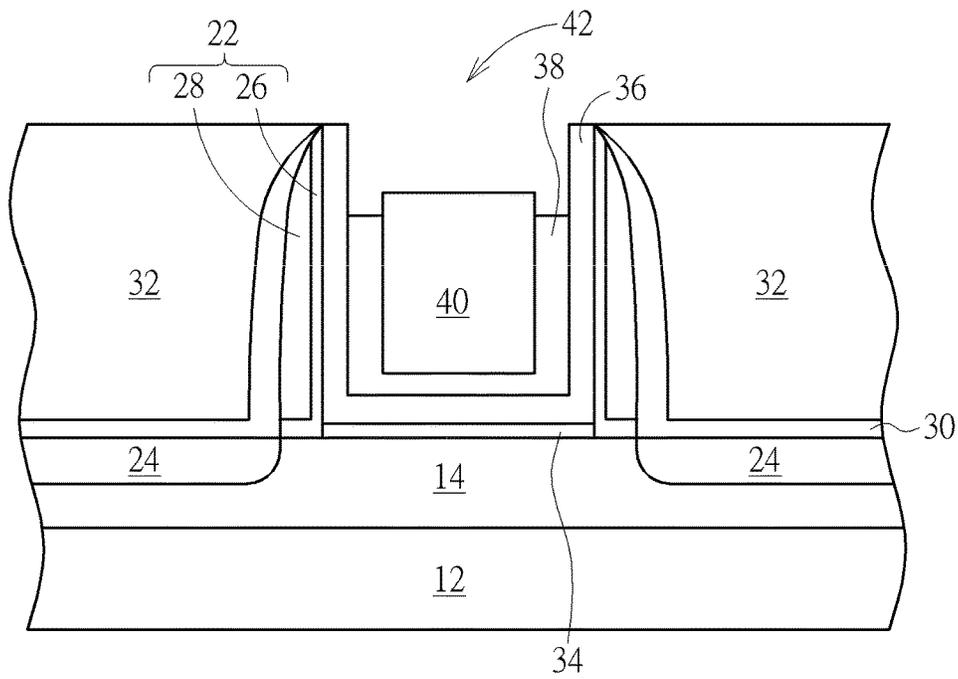


FIG. 6

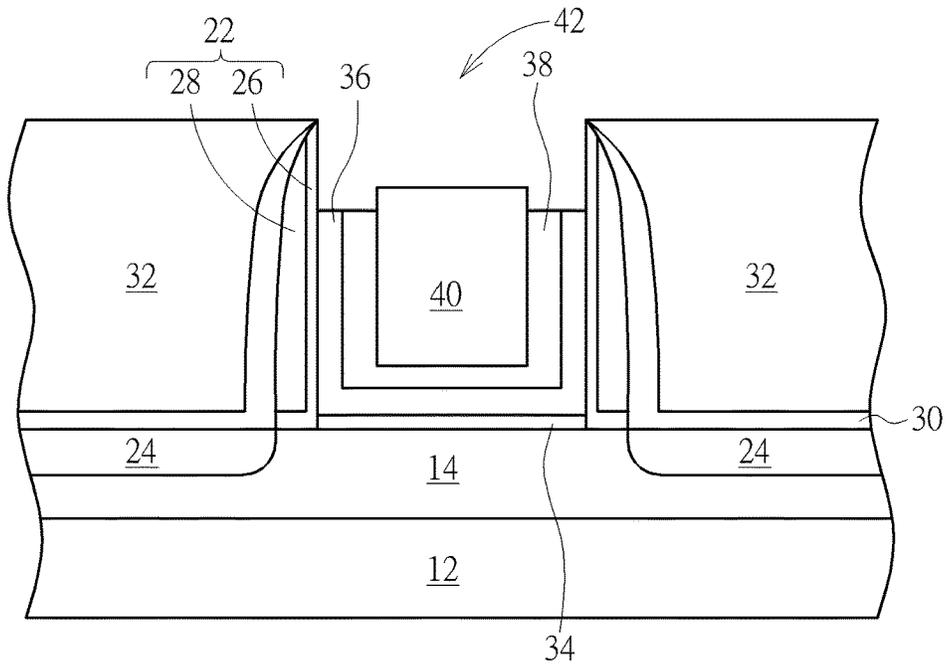


FIG. 7

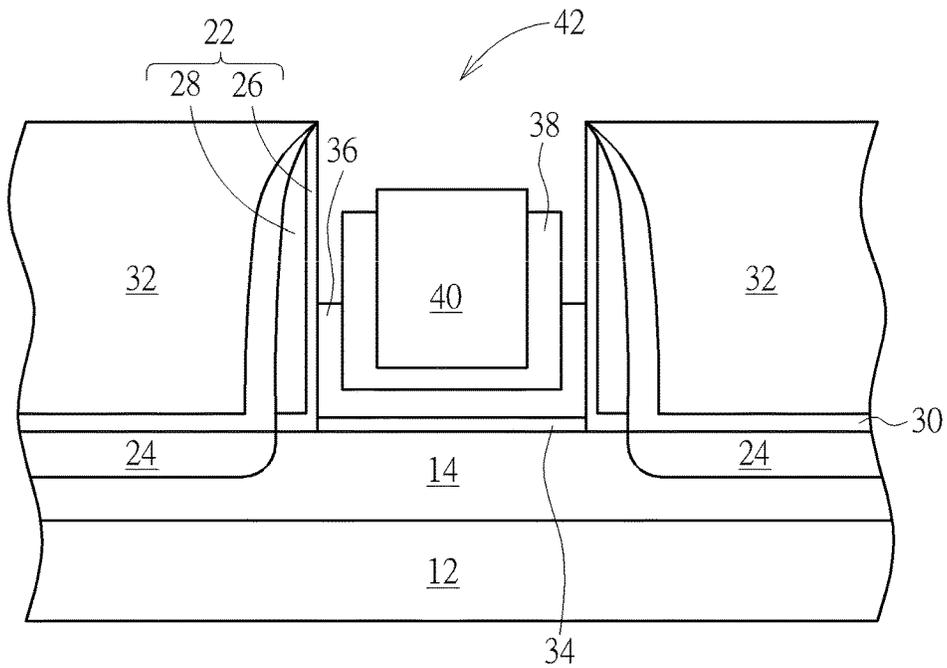


FIG. 8

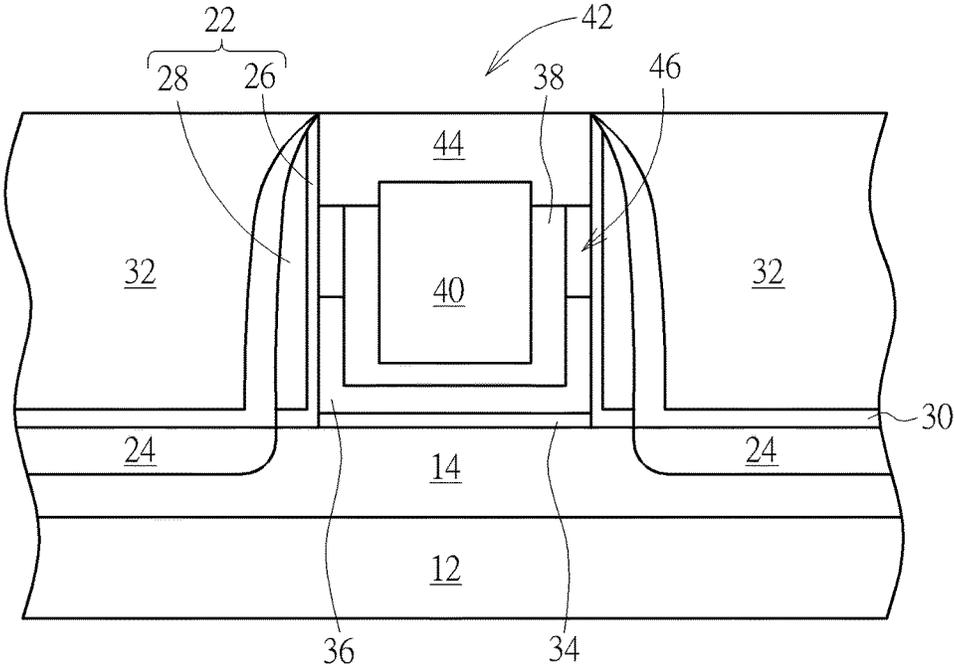


FIG. 9

METHOD FOR FABRICATING SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a division of U.S. application Ser. No. 15/642,324 filed Jul. 5, 2017, and incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The invention relates to a semiconductor device, and more particularly to a semiconductor device having air gap between work function metal layer and spacer.

2. Description of the Prior Art

With the trend in the industry being towards scaling down the size of the metal oxide semiconductor transistors (MOS), three-dimensional or non-planar transistor technology, such as fin field effect transistor technology (FinFET) has been developed to replace planar MOS transistors. Since the three-dimensional structure of a FinFET increases the overlapping area between the gate and the fin-shaped structure of the silicon substrate, the channel region can therefore be more effectively controlled. This way, the drain-induced barrier lowering (DIBL) effect and the short channel effect are reduced. The channel region is also longer for an equivalent gate length, thus the current between the source and the drain is increased. In addition, the threshold voltage of the FinFET can be controlled by adjusting the work function of the gate.

As the semiconductor industry enters 10 nm node generation, the resistance value of metal gates plays an important role in the performance of the FinFET device. Since metal gate transistor architecture today is still insufficient in achieving desirable performance, how to improve the design of current transistor structure has become an important task in this field.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to an embodiment of the present invention, a method for fabricating semiconductor device includes the steps of first forming a metal gate on a substrate and a spacer around the metal gate, in which the metal gate comprises a high-k dielectric layer, a work function metal layer, and a low-resistance metal layer. Next, part of the high-k dielectric layer is removed to form an air gap between the work function metal layer and the spacer.

According to another aspect of the present invention, a semiconductor device includes a metal gate on a substrate and a spacer around the metal gate. Preferably, the metal gate includes a high-k dielectric layer, a work function metal layer on the high-k dielectric layer, and a low-resistance metal layer, and an air gap is disposed between the work function metal layer and the spacer.

These and other objectives of the present invention will no doubt become obvious to those of ordinary skill in the art after reading the following detailed description of the preferred embodiment that is illustrated in the various figures and drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGS. 1-9 illustrate a method for fabricating semiconductor device according to an embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Referring to FIGS. 1-9, FIGS. 1-9 illustrate a method for fabricating semiconductor device according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 1, a substrate **12** is first provided, in which the substrate could be a silicon substrate or silicon-on-insulator (SOI) substrate. A transistor region, such as a PMOS region or a NMOS region could be defined on the substrate **12**. At least a fin-shaped structure **14** and an insulating layer (not shown) are formed on the substrate **12**, in which the bottom portion of the fin-shaped structure **14** is surrounded by the insulating later or shallow trench isolation (STI) preferably made of material such as silicon oxide. It should be noted that even though this embodiment pertains to the fabrication of a non-planar FET device such as FinFET device, it would also be desirable to apply this content of the following process to a planar FET device, which is also within the scope of the present invention.

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the fin-shaped structure **14** could be obtained by a sidewall image transfer (SIT) process. For instance, a layout pattern is first input into a computer system and is modified through suitable calculation. The modified layout is then defined in a mask and further transferred to a layer of sacrificial layer on a substrate through a photolithographic and an etching process. In this way, several sacrificial layers distributed with a same spacing and of a same width are formed on a substrate. Each of the sacrificial layers may be stripe-shaped. Subsequently, a deposition process and an etching process are carried out such that spacers are formed on the sidewalls of the patterned sacrificial layers. In a next step, sacrificial layers can be removed completely by performing an etching process. Through the etching process, the pattern defined by the spacers can be transferred into the substrate underneath, and through additional fin cut processes, desirable pattern structures, such as stripe patterned fin-shaped structures could be obtained.

Alternatively, the fin-shaped structure **14** could also be obtained by first forming a patterned mask (not shown) on the substrate, **12**, and through an etching process, the pattern of the patterned mask is transferred to the substrate **12** to form the fin-shaped structure. Moreover, the formation of the fin-shaped structure could also be accomplished by first forming a patterned hard mask (not shown) on the substrate **12**, and a semiconductor layer composed of silicon germanium is grown from the substrate **12** through exposed patterned hard mask via selective epitaxial growth process to form the corresponding fin-shaped structure. These approaches for forming fin-shaped structure are all within the scope of the present invention.

Next, at least a gate structures **16** or dummy gate is formed on the substrate **12**. In this embodiment, the formation of the gate structure **16** could be accomplished by a gate first process, a high-k first approach from gate last process, or a high-k last approach from gate last process. Since this embodiment pertains to a high-k last approach, a gate dielectric layer or interfacial layer, a gate material layer, and a selective hard mask could be formed sequentially on the substrate **12**, and a pattern transfer process is then conducted by using a patterned resist (not shown) as mask to remove

part of the gate material layer and part of the gate dielectric layer through single or multiple etching processes. After stripping the patterned resist, a gate structure **16** composed of patterned gate dielectric layer **18** and patterned material layer **20** are formed on the substrate **12**.

Next, at least a spacer **22** is formed on the sidewalls of the gate structure **16**, a source/drain region **24** and/or epitaxial layer (not shown) is formed in the substrate **12** adjacent to two sides of the spacer **22**, and a selective silicide layer (not shown) could be formed on the surface of the source/drain region **24**. In this embodiment, the spacer **22** could be a single spacer or a composite spacer, such as a spacer including but not limited to for example an offset spacer **26** and a main spacer **28**. Preferably, the offset spacer **26** and the main spacer **28** could include same material or different material while both the offset spacer **26** and the main spacer **28** could be made of material including but not limited to for example SiO_2 , SiN , SiON , SiCN , or combination thereof. The source/drain region **24** could include n-type dopants or p-type dopants depending on the type of device being fabricated.

Next, as shown in FIG. 2, a contact etch stop layer (CESL) **30** is formed on the substrate **12** surface and the gate structure **16**, and an interlayer dielectric (ILD) layer **32** is formed on the CESL **30** afterwards. Next, a planarizing process such as a chemical mechanical polishing (CMP) process is conducted to remove part of the ILD layer **32** and part of the CESL **30** to expose the gate material layer **20** composed of polysilicon so that the top surfaces of the gate material layer **20** and ILD layer **32** are coplanar.

Next, as shown in FIG. 3, a replacement metal gate (RMG) process is conducted to transform the gate structure **16** into a metal gate. For instance, the RMG process could be accomplished by first performing a selective dry etching or wet etching process using etchants including but not limited to for example ammonium hydroxide (NH_4OH) or tetramethylammonium hydroxide (TMAH) to remove the gate material layer **20** or even gate dielectric layer **18** from gate structure **16** for forming a recess (not shown) in the ILD layer **32**. Next, a selective interfacial layer **34** or gate dielectric layer (not shown), a high-k dielectric layer **36**, a work function metal layer **38**, and a low resistance metal layer **40** are formed in the recesses, and a planarizing process such as CMP is conducted to remove part of low resistance metal layer **40**, part of work function metal layer **38**, and part of high-k dielectric layer **36** to form metal gate **42**. In this embodiment, the gate structure or metal gate **42** fabricated through high-k last process of a gate last process preferably includes an interfacial layer **34** or gate dielectric layer (not shown), a U-shaped high-k dielectric layer **36**, a U-shaped work function metal layer **38**, and a low resistance metal layer **40**.

In this embodiment, the high-k dielectric layer **36** is preferably selected from dielectric materials having dielectric constant (k value) larger than 4. For instance, the high-k dielectric layer **36** may be selected from hafnium oxide (HfO_2), hafnium silicon oxide (HfSiO_4), hafnium silicon oxynitride (HfSiON), aluminum oxide (Al_2O_3), lanthanum oxide (La_2O_3), tantalum oxide (Ta_2O_5), yttrium oxide (Y_2O_3), zirconium oxide (ZrO_2), strontium titanate oxide (SrTiO_3), zirconium silicon oxide (ZrSiO_4), hafnium zirconium oxide (HfZrO_4), strontium bismuth tantalate ($\text{SrBi}_2\text{Ta}_2\text{O}_9$, SBT), lead zirconate titanate ($\text{PbZr}_x\text{Ti}_{1-x}\text{O}_3$, PZT), barium strontium titanate ($\text{Ba}_x\text{Sr}_{1-x}\text{TiO}_3$, BST) or a combination thereof.

In this embodiment, the work function metal layer **38** is formed for tuning the work function of the metal gate in

accordance with the conductivity of the device. For an NMOS transistor, the work function metal layer **38** having a work function ranging between 3.9 eV and 4.3 eV may include titanium aluminide (TiAl), zirconium aluminide (ZrAl), tungsten aluminide (WAl), tantalum aluminide (TaAl), hafnium aluminide (HfAl), or titanium aluminum carbide (TiAlC), but it is not limited thereto. For a PMOS transistor, the work function metal layer **38** having a work function ranging between 4.8 eV and 5.2 eV may include titanium nitride (TiN), tantalum nitride (TaN), tantalum carbide (TaC), but it is not limited thereto. An optional barrier layer (not shown) could be formed between the work function metal layer **38** and the low resistance metal layer **40**, in which the material of the barrier layer may include titanium (Ti), titanium nitride (TiN), tantalum (Ta) or tantalum nitride (TaN). Furthermore, the material of the low-resistance metal layer **40** may include copper (Cu), aluminum (Al), titanium aluminum (TiAl), cobalt tungsten phosphide (CoWP) or any combination thereof.

Next, as shown in FIG. 4, a first etching process is conducted to remove part of the work function metal layer **38**. Specifically, the first etching process conducted at this stage is accomplished by using the selectivity between the work function metal layer **38** and the low resistance material layer **40** to remove part of the work function metal layer **38** without damaging or consuming the low resistance metal layer **40** and high-k dielectric layer **36** on the two sides while no patterned mask is formed. By doing so, the top surface of the remaining work function metal layer **38** is slightly lower than the top surface of the low resistance metal layer **40**.

Next, as shown in FIG. 5, a second etching process is conducted to remove part of the low resistance metal layer **40**. Similar to the first etching process, the second etching process conducted at this stage is accomplished by using the selectivity between the work function metal layer **38** and the low resistance metal layer **40** to remove part of the low resistance metal layer **40** without damaging or consuming the adjacent work function metal layer **38** and the high-k dielectric layer **36** while no patterned mask is being used. In other words, the top surfaces of the work function metal layer **38** and high-k dielectric layer **36** are kept at the same level or same height as the ones shown in FIG. 4. After the second etching process is conducted, the top surface of the low resistance metal layer **40** becomes slightly lower than the top surface of the work function metal layer **38** or the top surface of the work function metal layer **38** becomes higher than the top surface of the low resistance metal layer **40**.

Next, as shown in FIG. 6, a third etching process is conducted to further remove part of the work function metal layer **38**. Similar to the first etching process, the third etching process conducted at this stage is accomplished by using the selectivity between the work function metal layer **38** and the low resistance metal layer **40** to remove part of the work function metal layer **38** without damaging or consuming the adjacent low resistance metal layer **40** and high-k dielectric layer **36** while no patterned mask is being used. This further lowers the top surface of the work function metal layer **38** so that the top surface of the work function metal layer **38** is lower than the top surface of the low resistance metal layer **40** or the top surface of the low resistance metal layer **40** being higher than the top surface of the work function metal layer **38**. At this stage the top surfaces of the remaining work function metal layer **38** and low resistance metal layer **40** are both lower than the top surface of the high-k dielectric layer **36** and ILD layer **32**.

Next, as shown in FIG. 7, a fourth etching process is conducted to remove part of the high-k dielectric layer **36**.

Specifically, the fourth etching process conducted at this stage is accomplished by using etching gas including but not limited to for example Cl_2 and/or BCl_3 to remove part of the high-k dielectric layer 36 without damaging or consuming the adjacent spacer 22, work function metal layer 38, and low resistance metal layer 40 while no patterned mask is used. Consequently, the top surface of the remaining high-k dielectric layer 36 is substantially even with the top surface of the work function metal layer 38.

Next, as shown in FIG. 8, a fifth etching process is conducted to further remove part of the high-k dielectric layer 36 so that the top surface of the high-k dielectric layer 36 is lower than the top surface of the work function metal layer 38, in which the top surface of the remaining high-k dielectric layer 36 could be controlled to stop at approximately half the height of the work function metal layer 38. In this embodiment, the gas content used in the fifth etching process could be the same as the ones used in the fourth etching process for removing part of the high-k dielectric layer 36, but not limited thereto.

Next, as shown in FIG. 9, a hard mask 44 is formed on the work function metal layer 38 and the low resistance metal layer 40 within the recess, and a planarizing process such as CMP and/or etching back process could be conducted to remove part of the hard mask 44 so that the top surfaces of the hard mask 44 and the ILD layer 32 are coplanar. It should be noted that since the height of the high-k dielectric layer 36 has already been lowered to a level such as lower than half the height of the spacer 22 before the hard mask 44 is formed, it would be desirable to form air gaps 46 between the work function metal layer 38 and the spacer 22 during the formation of the hard mask 44 while the hard mask 44 not filling the space between the work function metal layer 38 and the spacer 22 completely. In other words, the air gaps 46 is disposed between the hard mask 44 and the high-k dielectric layer 36 or viewing from another perspective, each of the air gap 46 is enclosed by the high-k dielectric layer 36, the spacer 22, the hard mask 44, and the work function metal layer 38 at the same time. In this embodiment, the hard mask 44 could be made of dielectric material including but not limited to for example SiO_2 , SiN , SiON , SiCN , or combination thereof.

Next, a contact plug formation process could be conducted to form contact plugs (not shown) in the ILD layer 32 to electrically connect to the source/drain region 24 adjacent to two sides of the spacer 22. This completes the fabrication of a semiconductor device according to an embodiment of the present invention.

Referring again to FIG. 9, in which FIG. 9 further illustrates a structural view of a semiconductor device according to an embodiment of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 9, the semiconductor device preferably includes a metal gate 42 disposed on the substrate 12, at least a spacer 22 around the metal gate 42, source/drain region 24 disposed in the substrate 12 or fin-shaped structure 14 adjacent to two sides of the spacer 22, a CESL 30 disposed on the spacer 22, an ILD layer 32 surrounding the spacer 22 and the CESL 30, and a hard mask 44 disposed on the metal gate 42.

Specifically, the metal gate 42 includes a high-k dielectric layer 36, a work function metal layer 38 on the high-k dielectric layer 36, and a low resistance metal layer 40 on the work function metal layer 38. Preferably, both the high-k dielectric layer 36 and work function metal layer 38 are U-shaped, the top surface of the low resistance metal layer 40 is higher than the top surface of the work function metal

layer 38, and the top surface of the U-shaped work function metal layer 38 is higher than the top surface of the U-shaped high-k dielectric layer 36.

In this embodiment, an air gap 46 is formed between the work function metal layer 38 and the spacer 22 on two sides of the metal gate 42, in which each of the air gaps 46 is completely hollow and the top surface of the air gap 46 is even with the top surface of the work function metal layer 38. The bottom surface of the air gap 46 on the other hand is aligned with half the height of the work function metal layer 38. Viewing from another perspective, each of the air gaps 46 is enclosed by the high-k dielectric layer 36, spacer 22, hard mask 44, and work function metal layer 38 at the same time.

Those skilled in the art will readily observe that numerous modifications and alterations of the device and method may be made while retaining the teachings of the invention. Accordingly, the above disclosure should be construed as limited only by the metes and bounds of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for fabricating semiconductor device, comprising:

forming a metal gate on a substrate and a spacer around the metal gate, wherein the metal gate comprises a high-k dielectric layer, a work function metal layer, and a metal layer; and

removing part of the high-k dielectric layer to form an air gap between the work function metal layer and the spacer and contacting the high-k dielectric layer directly.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

forming a gate structure on the substrate;
forming the spacer around the gate structure;
forming an interlayer dielectric (ILD) layer around the spacer; and
performing a replacement metal gate (RMG) process to transform the gate structure into the metal gate.

3. The method of claim 2, further comprising:

performing a first etching process to remove part of the work function metal layer;
performing a second etching process to remove part of the metal layer;
performing a third etching process to remove part of the work function metal layer; and
performing a fourth etching process to remove part of the high-k dielectric layer.

4. The method of claim 3, further comprising performing the first etching process so that a top surface of the metal layer is higher than a top surface of the work function metal layer.

5. The method of claim 3, further comprising performing the second etching process so that a top surface of the work function metal layer is higher than a top surface of the metal layer.

6. The method of claim 3, further comprising performing the third etching process so that a top surface of the metal layer is higher than a top surface of the work function metal layer.

7. The method of claim 3, further comprising performing the fourth etching process to remove part of the high-k dielectric layer so that the top surfaces of the work function metal layer and the high-k dielectric layer are coplanar.

8. The method of claim 3, further comprising performing a fifth etching process to remove part of the high-k dielectric layer so that a top surface of the work function metal layer is higher than a top surface of the high-k dielectric layer.

9. The method of claim 1, further comprising forming a hard mask on the work function metal layer and the metal layer.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the air gap is between the hard mask and the high-k dielectric layer. 5

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